The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,641.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 26 0
——— including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

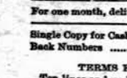
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 13th September 1870, at noon.

	Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	20
„ Carwar	14	„ Nagapatam	23
„ Mangalore	15	„ Madras	26
„ Cannanore	16	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	16	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore	16	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	17	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Tuticorin	18		
„ Colombo	19	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

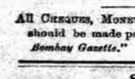
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

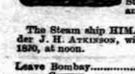


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 516 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cotter, will be despatched on the 10th September 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2, 00 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples	47	33		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

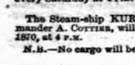
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company un ertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They h ve further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 24	£ 23	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, declining 10 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern foot remitted to us through the EASTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,

27 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 40 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME ... £12- 6 £ 8-19.
„ VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS ... £23-12 £15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 4th August 1870. Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE first-class Steamer BYZANTIN, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 16th instant. For Treasure, Freight, and Passage apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—The LANDED PROPERTY at MEERZA STREET, advertised for SALE by Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., has been POSTPONED from 3rd to 9th September.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Meerza Street.—On FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Muncherjee Dadabhoy Cuppawalla, to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendary LAND or GROUND, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the south side of Meerza Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 55 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Khutree Bhowaneedas Hemraj, on or towards the west by the house of Dinshaw Pucheerjee Idawalla, on or towards the south by Meerza Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the house of Ardaseer Rutonjee Soonawalla.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, 9 Hummum Street, Fort.—Dated this 15th August 1870.

HEERALALL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB,

(By particular desire.)

GRAND FAMILY PERFORMANCE,

Under the Patronage of a Respect-able Family.

THE HONEYMOON and A LAUGHABLE FARCE.

Doors open at 7 P.M.; Performance will commence at 8 precisely

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 12th to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. TURNER, Deputy Secretary.

8th September 1870.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, charging Reduced Rates on risks taken in the Elphinstone Circle.

They also issue POLICIES for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The Advertisement for STEAM TONNAGE, published in this paper from the 6th until the 8th instant, is hereby CANCELLED, as the Tonnage will not be required until a later date.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VEHAR WATER MAIN will be CLOSED on SUNDAY next, the 11th instant, from 10 A.M. up to 6 P.M.

W. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Water Works Department, 8th September 1870.

WANTED, for the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, an EUROPEAN LADY SUPERINTENDENT and TEACHER. She will be entitled to Free Quarters on the School Premises. Also, an ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER, Native or European, possessing a good knowledge of English and Goojerati.

Terms can be learnt of, and applications, enclosing Testimonials, may be sent in to the President of the Institution, Manekjee Cursetjee, Esquire, Malabar Hill, Bombay, or to undersigned.

DHIRAJRAM DALPATRAM,

Secretary Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Bombay, 8th September 1870.

MOURNING JEWELLERY;

OF REAL WHITBY JET, in a variety of the latest styles.

BRACELETS;

Per pair from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30.

BROOCHES;

Each from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30.

CHAINS;

Each from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

CROSSES;

Each from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.

EAR-RINGS;

Per pair from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS;

Per pair from Rs. 3 to Rs. 16.

STUDS, BREAST;

Per set from Re. 1 to Rs. 15.

STUDS, COLLAR;

Each from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

WILTSHIRE BACON.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

DUTCH CHEESE in Bladders.

BATH CHOPS in Canvas.

OX TONGUES in Canvas.

FRENCH BUTTER in small Tins.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

EPPS' COCOA NIBS.

CONDENSED SWISS MILK.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE TO INDIA.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS.

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, Oxford Street, London, W.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Buff, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

CONTRACT for CAST-IRON PIPES.—The Municipality of Nagpore in the Central Provinces (of India) invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about 1181 Tons of CAST-IRON WATER PIPES. Tenders to state the time necessary for the completion of the Contract, from receipt of the order, the period of delivery extending to 31st December 1871. The prices per ton to be classified under two heads, one for delivery at Bombay, and one for delivery at the Nagpore Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

Further particulars can be obtained, with copy of the Specification, from the Executive Engineer, Nagpore.

Nagpore, September, 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Maitland, General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

RE AUGUSTUS COTGRAVE HONNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of Augustus Cotgrave Honner, late of No. 6, Shakespeare Square, Folkestone, in the County of Kent, Pensioned Officer of the Bombay Presidency, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in the First, or Grenadier Guards, Native Infantry, who died at 6, Shakespeare Square, Folkestone, aforesaid, on the First of December 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed) were, on the 13th day of August, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES DAWSON MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of Alexander Cuninghame (in the Will spelt Cunninghorn Robertson, Esq., the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Augustus Cotgrave Honner, deceased, are required, on or before the Seventeenth day of September 1870, to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HOARE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Alexander Cuninghame Robertson, as such Executor as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, or having any property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1870 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 18th day of August 1870, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

W. F. HUNTER, Sheriff.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

The undersigned will receive TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour, for a period of one year, from 1st January 1871.

The Contract to continue on the same terms, subject to six months' notice on either side.

Conditions of Contract, and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Agent's office.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's offices by 15th September at noon.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 tons of SEASONED MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st day of October next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 12th September next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 15th August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN, SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI, AND OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAYS.

On and after 1st September 1870 PASSENGERS will be booked through between the principal places on the G. I. P. and the above Railways.

GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC of all kinds will also be received at all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. Railway for transmission via Jubbulpore to any Goods Stations on either of the above Railways and vice versa, and Consignmen s of Goods of two Tons or more in weight will be sent through to their destination in the wagons in which they are originally loaded to all those places on either of the lines where there is through Railway communication.

The FARES and RATES of the respective Companies will be ADDED together to make up the through charges, but no addition will be made for Terminals at the various Junction Stations upon Goods invoiced through.

The Classification of the several descriptions of Goods when invoiced through is the same on all the Railways concerned, except that the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G. I. P. Railway at the class rates named below when consigned to or from stations on either of the above mentioned Railways, viz. :—

China Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Embroidery, Glassware, Globes, Millinery, Opium, Silk—Fourth Class.

Boots, Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages (cased), Cotton Piece Goods, Crape, Ebony, Hosiery, Linen, Twists not pressed, Woollen Apparel, Wool—Third Class.

Corks, Earthenware (foreign made), Hides (wet), Indigo, Military Stores of all kinds, Spices, Tea Doors, Mouldings, Sashes, Window Frames and Carriage Wheels—Second Class.

Earthenware (Country made), Fish (dry), Hides (loose), Jagree, Leaves of all kinds, Sugar (not candied), Vegetables (perishable)—First Class.

Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass, Hay, Kirbee (fodder), Manure, Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.

Fish fresh, as passed by Passenger Train only.

Long Timber requiring two or more Trucks will be charged at 1/6 pie per cubic foot per mile except Sab, which will be charged at 1 pie per cubic foot per mile, a minimum charge of 200 cubic feet per Truck used being made.

These arrangements will be in force until further notice.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 30th August 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation)—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th, to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. HOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European-House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

LINDLEY and WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS, and MINIATURE PAINTERS, 26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZES. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Boubay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

THOMSON and COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED,

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs,	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

ENGINEERS' and SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

THE Instruments imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are by makers whose names

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market declining.

CALCUTTA.—3RD SEPTEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, large amounts at Rs 97-8, or 2-12 to 2-8 discount.

5 per cents, 1856-57, at Rs. 108-12 and 108-14.

5½ per cents, large amounts at Rs. 113-12.

In Shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,400.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 125, and 5 at Rs. 126.

Punjab Bank shares, at Rs. 80.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Newland, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 8.

McCallum, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Bellary.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 7th September, 1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. A. Campbell, from 2nd September 1870, to 12th September 1870, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY—Assistant Surgeon J. Mackey, Chattery E Brigade, from 3rd to 10th September 1870, in extension to remain at Ghizree, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Captain M. G. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant B. Cracroft, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant J. K. Gordon, General List, 3rd Squadron Office 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under para. 2 of G. O. No. 472 of 1870.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon W. Lamb is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, with effect from 16th instant.

The services of Captain G. Battiscombe, R.A., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.

General Order No. 557 of 16th August 1870 is cancelled.

The services of Lieutenant H. Melles, 2nd Wing Subaltern 4th N. I., having been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Commissariat Department, that officer is attached to that department until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Bhb, M.B., of the Bombay Medical Establishment is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Para. 5 of G. G. O. No. 71 of 1869, giving Major B. H. Postings, R.A., rank in the Quartermaster-General's Department, Bombay Army, from the date that officer was appointed a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Abyssinian Field Force, is cancelled.

Colonel J. S. Kemball, Staff Corps, Commandant H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Colonel Aitchison, Deputy Adjutant General, is re-appointed President of the Committee for Investigation of Claims of officers for Bonus.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are confirmed :—

Mr. John Green, Acting Sub-Conductor Marine Storekeeper's Department, was appointed Master Sailmaker on probation from the 1st July 1870, vice Smith, discharged.

Mr. James Sheppard was appointed Acting Sub-Conductor in the Marine Storekeeper's Department, from the 1st July 1870, inclusive, vice Green, transferred to Dock Master's Department as Sailmaker.

Mr. H. Warner, Commander of the May Frere, was appointed to the command of the Lord Elphinstone from the 20th July 1870, vice Carpendale, deceased.

Mr. William Fisher, 1st Officer of the May Frere, appointed to the temporary command of that vessel from the 20th July 1870, vice Warner, transferred to the Lord Elphinstone.

Consequent on Her Majesty's steam vessels Earl Canning and Lord Elphinstone being paid off on the 15th September, the following changes to take place from that date :—

Mr. H. Warner, commanding the steamer Lord Elphinstone, to resume command of steamer May Frere, vice Fisher, reverted to 1st Officer of that vessel.

Mr. Backmaster, 2nd Officer of steamer Lord Elphinstone, is transferred to steamer May Frere, in the same capacity.

Mr. Edwards, Acting 1st Officer of steamer Dalhousie, to the gun boat Hugh Rose, as acting 1st Officer.

Mr. M. Bean, from the command of steamer Earl Canning to revert to steamer Dalhousie as 1st Officer.

Mr. Cuthbert, acting 1st Officer of steamer Earl Canning is transferred to the gun boat Hugh Rose as 2nd Officer.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The designation of Mr. Goolam Alli's appointment as Superintendent of Loonawarra has been altered to that of Assistant Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Jehad Shivlal, Mamlutdar Godra, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Punch Mahals District.

Baron De H. Larpent, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI of 1866 on the 27th ultimo.

Rao Bahadoor Poorooshuttumrao Sidheswur Vinivalee, first class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagherry, is allowed an extension of leave for a period of three months on private affairs, under sections 12 and 20, clauses 1 and 2 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Rao Bahadoor Luximon Jeguanath, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sholapoor is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that district.

Azum Ishimaji Gooroorao, First Carkoon of Talooka Rao, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Dharwar District.

Mr. Edward Hoskins joined his appointment of Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on 1st September 1870, and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by Bombay Act VI. of 1866.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Payne, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, in charge of Gogo Districts, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Erratum.—In the Government Notification dated the 31st ultimo, appointing certain gentlemen to act as Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay for "Captain R. A. Sargeant" read "Lieutenant R. A. Sargeant."

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. Candy, Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Canara, is permitted to avail himself in the month of September 1870, of the special leave of absence for one month allowed to him on 29th September 1869, previous to his appearing before the Examination committee to undergo an examination for high proficiency in Canarese.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title of Rao Saheb on Mr. Gunpat Rao Raghoba, Head Assistant to the Post Master General, Bombay, and that of Khan Saheb on Mr. Cursetjee Fallonjee, Inspecting Post Master, Gujrat Division, in recognition of their good service to the State in the Postal Department.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadoor on Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser, of Surat, in recognition of his public spirit and liberality in the cause of local improvement in that city.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. P. Gambier, Executive Engineer, Ahmednagur, passed with credit on the 29th August 1870 an examination in the Marathi language according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code, Chapter D.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Mr. J. Gregory, Executive Engineer, Bigaree Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Works, Western Indus, till further orders.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. LeMessurier, R.E., acted as Consulting Engineer for Railways from the 13th July to the 19th August 1870, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., resumed charge of the office of Consulting Engineer for Railways on the afternoon of the 19th August 1870.

Captain A. LeMessurier, R.E., to act as Senior Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways from the 20th August 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., resumed charge of the office of Consulting Engineer for Reclamations on the 1st September 1870.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 1st August.

Captain R. C. Evanson, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate as described in section 3 of Act XXII. of 1864.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are appointed Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd grade in Oudh with effect from the dates specified opposite their names :—

Lieutenant A. Murray, from the 10th April 1867.

Lieutenant J. R. Marrett, from the 4th July 1867.

Lieutenant A. G. W. Remmas, from the 15th August 1867.

Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade in that province.

Assistant Surgeon E. De Spencer, M.D., of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

The undermentioned officiating Assistant Commissioners in the 3rd grade of the Commission of British Burmah have passed the prescribed examination by the lower standard :—

1st Branch—Burmese language.

Lieutenant G. F. Thorpe.

Lieutenant T. J. Baynes.

2nd Branch—Law.

Mr. W. C. Midwinter.

Mr. A. C. Man.

Lieutenant T. J. Baynes.

Lieutenant C. W. Bowdler Bell.

3rd branch—Revenue.

Lieutenant G. Alexander (with credit).

Mr. W. C. Midwinter.

Mr. A. C. Man.

Lieutenants T. J. Baynes and C. W. Bowdler Bell, with credit.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Biggs, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Mr. F. Lushington, Accountant General, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 18th September or any subsequent date.

Mr. R. W. Ledwick is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, during Mr. Lushington's absence.

Mr. F. J. Oliphant, officiating Examiner of Claims, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for thirteen days from the 29th August.

The following promotions by brevet are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major J. Bp Hudson Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain George Strachan Mignon, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major from the 13th June 1870, in succession to Major-General Sir Archibald Bogle, Kt., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major-General William Templer Barbee, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alfred Chicheley Plowden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, first class Assistant Stud Department,—for two years.

Captain, Brevet Major Charles Adolphus de Kantzow, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for sixteen months.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—2nd Punjab Infantry.—Captain G. N. Saunders, Wing Officer 3 d Punjab Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Captain N. J. Jones, granted leave on medical certificate to Murree, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain J. J. Boswell, or until further orders.

Major-General Charles Cureton, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The transfer of Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from the Central Provinces to Hydrabad (Notification dated 29th October 1869), is cancelled.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is allowed eighteen months' leave to England on medical certificate with effect from the 3rd August 1870.

Mr. J. Collet, Superintending Engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, officiated as Chief Engineer of that railway from the 11th February to the 26th April 1870 ; and Mr. H. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, officiated as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. Collet, during the same period.

Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Central India, assumed temporary charge of the Bundelcund Road Division on the 10th August 1870.

Lieutenant F. R. de Wolski, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr. C. F. Van Ingen, an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 9th August 1870.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Chrysolite	Seward	Mauritius, August 20.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Florence.....	Houston	Calcutta.

The ship Africa, Poe, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Regina, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.				
3	Catherine Apcar (s)...	Montgomery...	Hongkong,	August 7.
	Punjaub (s)	Starratt.....	Moulmein,	August 26.
	Courier Des Mers ...	Homneau	Pondicherry,	Aug. 27
4	Albert Victor	Clarke.....	——	May 27.
	Loch Lomond	Grey	Melbourne,	July 26.
	Hyderee	Nacoda	Bomb y,	August 13.
	Fathe Shah Allum ...	Nacoda	Bombay,	August 5.
	Hannibal	Dunn	Liverpool.	
	Bleng	Robson	Masulipatam,	Aug. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
3	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	India (s)	.....	.....

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.

SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

D'SOUZA—September 8th, the wife of Joao José D'Souza, Public Health Department, of a daughter.

HEWETT—September 8th, at the Esplanade, Bombay, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hewett, 22nd Regiment N. I., of a son.

KARAGAT—September 8th, at Churneywaddy, the wife of Mr Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee Karagat, of a son.

WALTERS—September 6th, at the Byculla Schools, the wife of E. E. Walters, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

LAUDER—August 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of R. D. Lauder, Esq., of a son.

HEYWOOD—September 3rd, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain T. M. Heywood, R.E., of a son.

SERGEANT—August 28th, at Kooshtea, Mrs. H. Sergeant, of a daughter, still-born.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

HUTTON—September 3rd, at Pantheon Road, Madras, the wife of Jas. Hutton, Esq., of a son.

WATSON—September 2nd, at Rangoon, the wife of Alexander Watson, Esq., Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, of a son.

DEATH.

MOFFAT—August 26th, at Ellichpore, Berar, Emily Mary Garrard, infant daughter of Eustace Moffat, Esq., Offg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, aged 10 months and 6 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

ELSEWHERE we reprint certain papers presented to Parliament setting forth the grounds for the shifting to and fro of the Persian mission in 1858 and 1859. They are well worthy of notice, since they show the utter inadequacy of the reasons which led Lord John Russell and Sir Charles Wood to reverse the decision of Lord Malmesbury and Lord Stanley. In November 1858 the Foreign Secretary, looking straight at the facts, observed that the Persian mission had been transferred to the Foreign Office in 1836, on the plea that "the counsels of Great Britain would have more weight with the Persian Government if urged in the name of the Sovereign than if tendered merely on behalf of the East India Company," then a power in the State. The reason was plausible enough; but since the President of the Board of Control was the representative of the Sovereign, and since the Governor-General was appointed by the advisers of the Crown, the real reason for the transfer must be sought in the ambition of the Foreign Office to get hold of the mission. Lord Malmesbury however, himself a Foreign Secretary, did not see that his office was the most convenient department to which the business should be entrusted; and he did see "that the interest of Great Britain in Persia is founded on the position which this country occupies in India, and that almost every matter which may come under discussion between this Government and Persia more or less concerns the British Government in India." We may infer from this, what Lord Malmesbury abstains from inferring, that the Indian Government, as a rule, is the best judge of the policy to be pursued, that officers trained in Eastern services are better fitted for the work than Foreign Office diplomatists; and we may add that the Shah is apprehensive, if of any English power at all, of the power seated in India and exercised by the Governor-General, not of the power seated in England, which is vague and remote, exercised by the Foreign Secretary. There is just one exception. When the Foreign Secretary was Palmerston, it is probable that his name carried greater weight, at least west of Afghanistan, than that of any Governor-General. But what Oriental knows anything of Malmesbury or Granville, or knew anything even of Clarendon, when he was in this world? As a rule, the Governor-General must be better known and more feared than any Foreign Secretary. He at least *looks* like an absolute sovereign, and it cannot be said that any Foreign Secretary, save Palmerston, ever could have presented the faintest resemblance of a potentate to the Oriental mind. And a Secretary of State for India must be an equal puzzle; while a President of the Board of Control must have been an unintelligible abstraction. Lord Stanley concurred with Lord Malmesbury, giving no reasons, save that India was directly administered by the Crown; the transfer was made, and Sir Henry Rawlinson was appointed Minister at Teheran.

A few months brought the Italian war and the fall of the Derby-Disraeli Government. Lord Palmerston became Premier, and Lord John Russell Foreign Secretary. Almost as a matter of course the Foreign Office brought the Persian mission back to the fold. In October 1859, less than a year after Lord Malmesbury had taken the first formal step to get rid of it, Lord John Russell took the necessary steps to filch it back again. His "argument" was ingenious, if not convincing. Headmitted that our position in India constitutes the chief ground of our interest in Persia, but he would not admit that the department of the State chiefly interested was the best to look after British interests. He finds an all-convincing argument in favour of Foreign Office control, in the fact that England has relations with France, Russia, and Turkey; that these powers keep agents at Teheran; that the minister who has to instruct the British agent at Teheran ought to know all that is passing on Eastern affairs between England and the three foreign Governments; and then he jumps to the conclusion, purely arbitrary, that it is easier for the Foreign Secretary to obtain Indian information from the India Office, than for the Indian Secretary to "master" what may have passed between England and the three foreign States. Of course the Foreign Secretary only requires information; the Indian Secretary has got something to master. We should have thought that the Indian Minister was at least as competent to master our relation with European States, so far as they affect the East, as it is for the Foreign Minister to master "Indian information." The cool assumption of Foreign Office supremacy in intellect and the slighting reference to India are characteristic of the man who was, nay probably still is, ready to take command of the Channel fleet, or perform an operation for the stone. Moreover, Lord John Russell says that "the only point of actual contact between Persian politics and the administration of India is the policy to be pursued in regard to Afghanistan." Such is the limitation to which his Lordship thought it convenient to reduce our contact with Persia. He forgot or ignored altogether the Persian Gulf, the Mekran Coast and Beloochistan. He forgot or ignored the trade east ward from the Gulf. He forgot or ignored the relations between Persia and the Arabian and African coasts, indirect but still existing. He left out of the account the interest of India in the Eastern question as it shows itself east of the Caspian. He took no measure of the superior aptitude of Indian officers for diplomatic service at the Court of the Shah; thus throwing away one great advantage we ought to possess on that field. The argument of Lord John Russell is most inadequate; Sir Charles Wood offered none: like Sieyes on a tragic occasion in the Convention, he acquiesced *sans phrase*. His despatch is curt, but it shows that he had a larger conception of the interests of India in Persia than his colleague. For he assumes that the India Office will be furnished with "copies of all letters from Persian missions or consulates in any way bearing on the politics of India or of the countries of Central Asia." Lord John Russell's idea was that Persian politics touched India "administration"! He might as well have said that Persian politics touched the administration of England. The plain truth is, that the Foreign Office wanted the patronage, and took it; and disliking to ask the India Office for "information" placed the India Office under the necessity of asking for that useful article. The seizure of the Persian mission, not a pleasant story, illustrates the thirst for power and patronage to which all "offices" are liable.

THE practice of gymnastics, one would think, follows as a matter of course from the institution of an army. But it has not been so. Ever since the general introduction of gunpowder, the individual fighter has not been cultivated except so far as to make him an effective part of a machine. The old English bowmen were separately strong and skilful combatants. The potency of their collective "fire," if we may be allowed the expression, was as marked as that of the best modern infantry; they were conspicuous among soldiers for "shooting altogether" with great accuracy and rapidity; but, in addition, they were deadly foes in close combat, and they did close with an enemy more frequently than modern soldiers. These qualities were the result of training from boyhood in the use of arms. Now, we do not deny that modern tactics demand less of hand to hand fighting than mediæval tactics. The qualities of a modern infantry man are physical endurance, displayed on the march as well as in the battle-field, great moral fortitude which we call passive courage, and great active courage when attacking or attacked. He must have tenacity of hold as well as "springing valour." No doubt it is rarely that he will be called upon to cross bayonets or sabres with an enemy; but he may have to do that—his mediæval ancestor liked nothing better—and it would give him more confidence and also more actual power if he knew that, when the pinch came, he could fight as fiercely and skilfully as his forbear. Nevertheless, despite schools of arms, trained individual fighters have been the exception and not the rule in armies. It has even happened that swordsmen did not know the use of the sword. No doubt cricket and wrestling and open air games, to which the British youth is prone, and boxing, when it existed, made up a rough sort of training. But that is a far different thing from training regularly and skilfully conducted; and we might almost say that gymnastics, if not pushed too far, and made, like drill, a sort of pedantry, would double the fighting, marching, and enduring power of the British army.

The utility of these exercises is beyond question. We have before us the report of the Director of Gymnastics for 1869. It is, of course, based on reports from many quarters, and the testimony of medical and commanding officers is unanimously in favour of the practice. The health, the weight, the size of the men are all increased. The weight of one private was increased twenty-seven, another twenty-five pounds in three months. All increase in weight during the winter, and only a few lose weight in very hot weather. The chest expands and the arm fills out to a considerable extent. Even in India, at least in the North-West and at Baugalore, the same effects are produced. Running drill, in the cold season, is pronounced to have been "decidedly beneficial to the men;" but we are not surprised that the medical officer with the 82nd at Aden reported that running drill in the Aden climate was extremely depressing. Colonel Hammersley also remarks that "the increase in activity," after a course in the gymnasium, "cannot be described on paper, but must be seen to be appreciated." We can readily believe it.

The truth is that there is no reason why elementary drill and gymastics should not be practised in every school in the United Kingdom, not as something extra to be done in holiday hours, but as part of the school course. If we had proper military institutions at home military instruction would begin at an early age, and would only be continued, not commenced, when a youth found himself under the colours. And this should be done, not in order to make every man a soldier, but to make the primary education of the soldier part of the education of the man. Indeed, the training of the body should go on contemporaneously with the training of the miud, and when a man entered the army he should have and need less drill, and should have, what he needs so much, more of other kinds of training all required to make the most of him as a servant of the State. There is a vast amount of waste and neglect in the present military system—too much of pipe-clay and pigtail still, and we shall not get rid of it for some time, not until we have a competent national army on a sound footing with exemptions for none.

THERE was some talk in naval circles before last mail left, of Captain Willes, R.N., C.B., being appointed to succeed Sir Leopold Heath in the command of the East Indian Squadron.

THERE were theatricals at Government House, Poona, on Tuesday night. "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing" and "Boots at the Swan" were produced. The performances were highly thought of.

AT Moulmein, Mr. T. R. Henderson, of the firm of Hannay, Henderson, and Co., has been committed by the Magistrate for trial for a breach of the Arms' Act, in selling a musket to a native.

IT has been ruled in reply to a communication from the Bombay Government that "gratuities or other lump sums which are of the nature of capital than of income should not be assessed to Indian income tax."

IT has been directed by the local Government that, from and after the 1st January 1871, Mr. Hope's Manual of Accounts be used as the text book of Vernacular Accounts at all future Departmental Examinations.

THE amounts coined and examined in the Calcutta and Bombay Mints during the month of June (valued in rupees) were—Calcutta Rs. 10,38,778, and Bombay, Rs. 22,11,376. In the month of July—Calcutta Rs. 9,30,351, Bombay Rs. 26,51,675.

THE "Pioneer" states that very serious charges have been officially preferred against a Civil Engineer in the Punjab Irrigational Department. These charges, which concern the misappropriation of a large sum of public money, are now under investigation by the Supreme Government.

SOME time ago it was stated that Lieutenant Colonel Creagh Osborne, commanding 1st Battalion 6th Regiment at Rawul Pindee, had been offered, and had accepted the appointment of Superintendent of Garrison Instructors. It now appears that he has not accepted the appointment.

FAVOURABLE reports have been received from Captain Strover at Bhamo, where he has established friendly relations with all the neighbouring clans. The Chinese at Bhamo, who have hitherto assisted the Chinese attacking Momein, have now turned round and given their aid to the Panthays, since the latter have become victorious.

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" says that Colonel Layard, who accompanied his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal to England, will return to India in October, to fill the office of Agent to Governor-General at Moorshedabad in place of Mr. Buckle. It is said this has been so arranged in consequence of the yearly sum paid to Colonel Layard out of the Nizamut Fund proving insufficient to meet the expenses attendant on his position, and the refusal of the Indian Council to increase it.

THE Seetapore Dacoity case, which ended in the conviction of a sowar of the 17th Bengal Cavalry for highway robbery, has led His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to order a Committee of Investigation into the whole internal economy of the regiment. It is probable that Colonel Charles Cureton, C.B., will preside, assisted by Major F. W. Graham, second in command 6th Bengal Cavalry, and Major W. Fitzpatrick, paymaster 60th Rifles. The Committee will enter upon its duties at Seetapore at an early date.

THE following promotions take place consequent upon the death of General Sir William Wood, K.C.B., K.H., colonel of the 14th Foot, which occurred in London, Aug 8:—Lieutenant-General F. Maunsell, colonel of the 85th Foot, becomes a general; Major-General H. J. French, colonel of the 80th Foot, a lieutenant-general; Colonel J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., 41st Foot, late in command of a brigade of the Bengal Army, a major-general; Major T. Bourke, half pay, late 37th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners at London, Canada West, a lieutenant-colonel; and Captain C. Johnston, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, a major in the Army.

COLONEL SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., C.B., has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot in succession to Colonel Newdigate. In Sir Archibald, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," "the Aldershot Division gains a staff officer of no mean order, an officer whom the late Lord Clyde, on whose staff he served as military secretary during the Indian Mutiny campaign from August, 1857, to March, 1858, regarded most favourably; one who, with the 72nd Highlanders, was in the thickest of the fight at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, who has lost an arm in the service of the country, and who, moreover, whilst pledged to uphold discipline, will, at the same time, be ever ready to further any object which may tend to amuse or instruct those sojourning at the Camp."

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" of the 13th August states that a committee, of which Lord Lansdowne is chairman, Major-General Sir J. Simmons, K.C.B., R.E., and Colonel the Hon. H. Fane Keane, C.B., R.E., are members, and Lieutenant-Colonel Leahy, R.E., secretary, is now sitting at the War Office to inquire into the best mode for the employment of Royal Engineer officers at home and abroad, with special reference to the further utilisation of their services in civil duties in time of peace. "The subject has an important bearing on the organisation of that corps with relation to India, since the existing rules, under which the large body of officers employed on the Indian Public Works are liable to be withdrawn after seven years' service in that country, are utterly unsuited to the condition of the case. The Indian Government has indeed, we understand, protested most strongly against the action of a rule which, by withdrawing the officers under them wholesale, just as they are beginning to be useful, would completely paralyse the course of their public works business. The rule, in fact, would either be allowed to become a dead letter, or it would inevitably lead to the eventual substitution of civil for military engineers throughout the public works, a result which the Indian Government is understood to deprecate in the strongest terms. It is high time, therefore, that the authorities at the head of the corps bestirred themselves to make their regulations accord with the requirements of the times."

TELEGRAMS TO FRANCE.

THE Government Telegraph Office has placed at our disposal the following telegram from Berne—"Private telegraphic service suspended in the following departments in France: Pas de Calais, Somme, Oise, and Seine et Oise."

SERVICE RULINGS.

"UNDER orders from the Government of India, the establishment of the Quartermaster General's Department of this Presidency has been reduced by one Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; the date of the reduction is the 15th November 1869." This is in supersession of a G. O. of 5th July last.

"THE rule laid down in paragraph 16 of G. G. O. No. 773, dated 22nd September 1864, withholding passages at the public expense to officers moved on regimental or departmental promotion, or when transferred to a more lucrative appointment, does not apply to Warrant Officers or others in military employ below the commissioned grades."—*Gazette of India.*

IT is notified by the Supreme Government that advances for building purposes, when necessary, may, in future, be made to Warrant Officers holding honorary commissions to the extent and on the terms allowed to regimental commissioned officers of corresponding substantive rank; such advances being always repayable within three years from the date on which they are made, by monthly deductions from the pay and allowances of the Warrant Officers concerned, to the extent of the tentage allowance of their commissioned grade. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT G. O. No. 518 of 18[illegible] cancelled. In future when an Executive [illegible]60 is missariat Officer at the head of [illegible]ve Com-Divisional or District Commar[illegible]quarters of a duty from his executive ob[illegible]d is absent on time that the necessary [illegible]erge for so long a cannot otherwise be [illegible]ork during his absence be appointed to [illegible] carried on, an officer will salary of Rs. [illegible]ct for him, and will receive a The Comm[illegible]60 a month while so employed. for such [illegible]issary General should, however, provide do[illegible]n occasional duties, whenever it can be [illegible]e, by employing other officers of the department, and thus avoid unnecessary expense to the State; and, as the subordinate establishment can generally carry on the current duties of the charge, unless the Commissariat Officer's absence is much prolonged, special appointments should seldom be necessary. In the case of an inferior Commissariat charge, *i.e.*, other than those hitherto known as Divisional charges, the duties should be arranged to be performed by a member of the subordinate establishment of the executive department.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

The Orleans Princes have gone to Paris to offer their services to the Provisional Government.

The Prince Imperial has arrived at Hastings.

The German Government have announced that they will treat French Tireurs as bandits unless they are properly organised.

Colonel Pemberton was killed before Sedan.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 6TH SEPT., AFT.

The Cotton market was declining. Prices were partially ¼d. lower.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

The Manchester market is quiet. Firmer prices check business.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 4¼d.

8½ lbs. do. 9s. 9d.

40s. Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

The sum of £297,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The "Alhambra" has arrived from Bombay.

PARIS, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Rentes, 53⅔.

THE INCOME TAX.

REPLY TO THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FROM R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department; to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—dated the 3rd September 1870.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th of August, submitting remarks upon the financial circumstances of the country, with the prayer of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the rate of the income tax may be substantially reduced for the half year beginning on the 1st October next.

It is a matter of satisfaction that this temperate and clear representation affords an opportunity of explanation on certain points regarding which misapprehension appears to exist.

2. In September last year decisive steps were taken to remedy a financial condition which was most unsatisfactory, and the course then adopted, appears to have commanded general approval. The measures of the present year were a necessary complement to those of the preceding autumn. It is true that the high rate of income tax imposed by Act XVI. of 1870 was forced upon the Government as a means of relief from grave financial embarrassment. It is also true that in explaining the emergency, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple alluded to the "actual deficits which have occurred in past years," and to the apprehension that, despite all the exertions that had been made, the year 1869-70 would "close with a substantial deficit instead of the equilibrium that was expected." The series of deficits which had occurred, were a cogent additional reason for precaution against any fresh failure of resources. But the deficit of 1869-70 then anticipated, had no direct connection with the estimates for 1870-71, the duty of finding sufficient ways and means for which year would have been quite as clear if it had been known that the accounts of 1869-70 had closed favourably.

3. It is necessary to provide that the ways and means shall fully suffice for the services of each year. If, as has too often been the case in India, it turns out that the expenditure exceeds the income, the result is fraught more or less with embarrassment; but it has never been suggested that the country should be taxed in any subsequent year to supply the deficiency. It can hardly be seriously argued, nor, it is observed, does the Chamber of Commerce allege, that, when there is a contrary result, and income exceeds expenditure, the Government ought deliberately to remit taxation in order to bring about a counter-balancing deficit in some later year. Still less can it be contended that because equilibrium has resulted when deficit was expected, the State should purposely allow the income of any later year to fall below its expenditure.

4. The circumstances of each year are considered, beforehand, independently of the out-turn of the accounts of any preceding year, with the sole object of providing sufficient means for current requirements. The arrangements for 1870-71 were made precisely on this principle. The unfortunate "necessity," so "explicitly and emphatically asserted," for the imposition of the present high rate of income tax, was the necessity of 1870-71, not of any other year. An argument in support of vigorous measures was naturally drawn from the recent adverse annual balance sheets; but it was the deficiency in the ways and means of 1870-71 alone that justified the fresh taxation imposed.

5. The approximate accounts of 1869-70 this day published are, indeed, more satisfactory than was supposed in April last. But without the measures taken in September 1869, there must have been a deficit in 1869-70 of about 1½ million sterling; and, moreover, if equilibrium has been attained, that is due, not to those extraordinary measures alone, but also in part to an excess of credit over debit adjustments, which cannot be again expected.

6. The effect of the retrenchments begun in September last was taken into account in framing the estimates of the present year, and the hopes entertained by the Chamber of Commerce that those measures will tell more favourably upon the finances of 1870-71 than was anticipated, and that the expenditure will be less than the amount estimated, are not likely to be realised. Attention is constantly given to the diminution of expenditure: but measures of reduction, to be efficient and safe, must be, to a certain extent, gradual.

7. The actual accounts of 1869-70, as approximately ascertained, do not support the inference that the estimates of 1870-71 are too unfavourable; nor are any better indications to be found in the experience of the present year hitherto. There is, indeed, promise of a prosperous harvest and of a larger revenue from opium than was anticipated; but, on the other hand, owing to the war in Europe and other causes, there may probably be some failure of revenue and some expenditure in excess of grant. Upon the whole, the general prospects of the year are by no means improved since the financial statement was made.

8. The Chamber of Commerce doubtless admits that the Government was bound to take measures to secure the country against the evil consequences of a deficit in time of peace. While nothing but imperative necessity would have justified the increase of taxation last April, it is right to state that the necessity for what was done is more evident now than it was then. Any sacrifice, therefore, of the resources then provided for the service of the year could only end in serious embarrassment.

9. At the same time, the objections that have been made in many quarters to the present rate of the income tax, are not regarded with indifference; though a very much larger portion of the people bore a similar burden, some years ago, without serious discontent, and a tax to which incomes of less than Rs. 500 a year are not liable, and which is paid by only about one in every three hundred* of the population, can hardly be said to affect "the masses of the people."

10. In the discussion which took place in [illegible]gislative Council on the 5th April 1870 [illegible]the Le-Durand stated the case well when he [illegible], Sir Henry pure necessity he supported the [illegible]aid, "that as a "considering the circumstance[illegible]measure," and that surround the Financial Me[illegible]es and difficulties which bearing in mind ho[illegible]mber in this instance, and also which he calcula[illegible]e very moderate

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATURE.

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 30th August.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., presiding.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble John Strachey.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

His Highness the Hon'ble Saramade Rajahae Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraj Sivai Ram Sing Bahadur of Jaypur, G.C.S.I.

OUDH TALUQDARS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey asked leave to postpone his motions relating to the Bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of taluqdars in Oudh.

Leave was granted.

PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.

COINAGE AND MINT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen presented the report of the Select Commitee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects be taken into consideration. He said that he need not return to the general question involved in the Bill, but some remarks had been made on it which appeared to require notice. It was said that the bill was defective in so far as it did not confirm the future Acts of the local legislatures. But the answer to this was, that under the Indian Councils' Act the Governor General in Council had no power to do so. The Government of India would address the Secretary of State with a view to the introduction into Parliament of a bill to confer power on the local legislatures to deal with European British offenders. Another objection raised to the bill was, that it would prevent the local legislatures from modifying their penal Acts heretofore passed, so far at least as those Acts related to European British subjects. This was perfectly true, but the evil was inevitable, and we had to choose the least of two inconveniences. The Secretary of State would be moved to insert in the bill, to which Mr. Stephen had referred, a clause enabling the local legislatures to modify those Acts notwithstanding their having been affected by an Act of the Governor-General in Council. Lastly, the Governor of Bombay had objected that the present bill, in so far as it purported to confirm invalid local legislation, was beyond the power of the Council of the Governor-General as limited by the Indian Councils' Act. But this objection, Mr. Stephen thought, rested on a misapprehension. What the legislature of the Governor-General proposed to do on this occasion was simply to adopt certain local Acts as its own; and the Bill did not affect in any way the provisions of the Indian Council's Act.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen then moved the following amendments:—

'That the following words be added to section one:—

'"And as if it expressly referred to European British subjects;"

'And that the following sections be inserted after section one of the Bill:—

'"2. Unless there be something repugnant in the context, all Acts heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor-General in Council, which confer summary jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.'

'"3. Act No. XVIII. of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate)* shall be construed as if, in sections one, two and four, after the word 'heretofore' the words 'or hereafter' were inserted."

'And that the numbering of the subsequent sections be altered.'

These amendments were rendered desirable by a very recent decision of the High Court at Madras, of which information had been received unofficially, since the Committee had signed their report, from Mr. Mayne, the learned Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras. The Madras High Court, it seems, had held that even Acts of the Governor-General in Council giving summary jurisdiction over offences did not apply to European British subjects, unless such subjects were expressly named therein. Mr. Mayne had also pointed out the anomalous state of things produced by the fact that Act XVIII. of 1859 (as to offences made punishable on conviction before a Magistrate) applied only to enactments passed before the 25th of July 1859. The amendments which Mr. Stephen now proposed would meet the two difficulties thus raised.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen then said that the adoption of the first of the amendments just carried, rendered necessary two formal amendments: one in the preamble, the other in section one, and he would accordingly move that the following words be inserted in the preamble:—" and whereas doubts have also been raised as to the application to European British subjects of certain Acts of the Governor-General in Council:" and that in section one, line one, after "Act" the following words be inserted:—"Passed by the Governor of the Presidency of Madras in Council, or by the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell said that he believed that the words "unless there be something repugnant in the context," which occurred in the first line of the first amendment, excluded its application to the Code of Criminal Procedure. He had himself no doubt as to this being the effect of those words; but he thought it right to draw special attention to the subject, and to appeal to his hon'ble and learned friend, the mover of the bill, for a confirmation of his (Mr. Cockerell's) impression, inasmuch as if the full effect of these words was overlooked or imperfectly understood, the idea might get abroad that, through the instrumentality of this bill, a serious alteration of the law was being brought about. That in short by a sort of side-wind, that is to say, in the form of a hurried amendment of a bill, in the original form of which no alteration had been proposed by the Select Committee, an attempt was being made to render the European British subject liable to be tried and convicted by tribunals to whose jurisdiction he had never been previously subjected, and to which the propriety of his subjection had been so much canvassed in the discussions which preceded past legislation in this matter. The criminal law of this country was, as the Council knew, now entirely to be found in the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code (by which latter the jurisdiction in respect of offences made punishable under the former was regulated) which were general, and, second, the various Municipal and Police Acts, the enactments regarding offences against the Revenue, and the laws relating to Military Cantonments (some of which had been enacted by this Council and others by the local legislatures), which were all of mere local application. Now, the punishments to which persons were liable for offences under this last class of enactments, *i. e.*, enactments the operation of which was confined to particular localities, were, with rare exceptions (notably certain sections of the Calcutta Police Act IV. of 1866), fines of greater or less amount in the first place, and imprisonment only in default of payment. The bill, therefore, in declaring the European British subject equally with other persons liable to summary conviction and punishment under these laws, in no way infringed, or went beyond, the principle of past legislation—such as for example 53 Geo. III., cap. 155, sec. 105, and Act VII. of 1853—in this matter. But if the amendment were to include the Criminal Procedure Code as an 'Act heretofore passed by the Governor-General in Council conferring summary jurisdiction over offences,' the case would be very different, and its effect would be to bring about a great alteration of the law without due notice or consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen said that the only effect of the bill was to make the law as to European British subjects that which, till lately, every one had supposed to be. It increased no powers of punishment possessed, or supposed to be possessed, by Magistrates, and it did not confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate who was not a Justice of the Peace. The Code of Criminal Procedure was clearly not affected by the bill as now amended.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to insolvency. He said that the law relating to insolvency, as it stood at present, was contained, as regarded the three Presidency Towns, in an Act of Parliament, 11 & 12 Vic. cap. 21, which had been adapted to the circumstances of the Presidencies from the English laws relating to bankruptcy then in force. As regarded the Mofussil in general there was no law of insolvency; but there was a section in the Code of Civil Procedure which, to a certain extent, answered the same purpose. This was section 271, which provided that 'if after the claim of the person on whose application the property was attached has been satisfied in full from the proceeds of the sale, any surplus remain, such surplus shall be distributed rateably amongst any other persons who, prior to the order for such distribution, may have taken out execution of decrees against the same defendant and not obtained satisfaction thereof: Provided that when any property is sold subject to a mortgage, the mortgagee shall not be entitled to share in any surplus arising from such sale.' In illustration of the objections to the manner in which this section worked as a substitute for a Bankruptcy Act, he might refer to an able pamphlet lately published by Mr. Broughton, the Administrator General of Bengal, upon the state of the law in the Non-Regulation Provinces. Mr. Broughton's remarks were as follows:—" By that Law the first creditor who gets a decree and takes out execution is entitled to be paid in full, while the rest come in *part passu* and divide what is left. As a natural consequence in places where there is no Insolvent Law, that is to say, in all India, except the three cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, there is no sooner a rumour of a trader being in difficulties than all his creditors in self-defence rush into Court and contend among themselves for the first decree against him; his property is attached and sold on the spot, always at a considerable loss, and the rival claims of different creditors often produce a contest, sometimes carried out to physical extremities. Perishable goods are hurried away at the best to improper receptacles, and in most instances are considerably damaged, while the judgment-debtor, to avoid these disastrous consequences finding that his property is unprotected by the law is tempted to resort to all sorts of fraud and chicanery to avoid the consequences of his position. In the early part of the year 1867 this change in the law operated in a manner which for the time caused a complete paralysis in the trade of Rangoon, and flooded the Courts with litigation." There were also provisions as to insolvency in some particular provinces. For instance, the document called the Civil Code of the Punjab contained such provisions, and others of a similar character contained in what was called Sparke's Code, after its author, Major Sparke, had been in force in British Burma. The validity of the Punjab provisions was, as he (Mr. Stephen) believed, at the present moment under the consideration of the Chief Court of that province, and there would seem to be considerable doubt as to the legal force of many parts of the Code, upon which different decisions had been given by various authorities. The Burmese Code, or at least that part of it which related to the subject of bankruptcy, had been superseded there by the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure. The general extension of commerce into various parts of India, and the variety of the provisions which at present obtained upon the subject, suggested the propriety of introducing a general measure. The one which he now asked leave to introduce had been adapted from the bill passed last year in England, which might be regarded as embodying the result of controversies carried on, and of experience acquired for upwards of three centuries; for the first English Bankruptcy Act was 34 and 35 Henry VIII. cap. 4, passed in the year 1542-43, and the last was passed in 1869. During the interval between these dates, and especially during the last half century, the subject had been almost continually under discussion, and a long series of important changes had been made in the arrangements by which the object of dividing the property of an insolvent amongst his creditors had been attained. The system finally arrived at, which it was proposed to introduce into British India, had, at all events, the merit of simplicity, and as, he (Mr. Stephen) thought, of common sense and justice. Its essential provisions might be stated in a very few words, although unfortunately when they were thrown into a legal shape, and when the persons appointed to act under the bill had been armed by express provisions with all the necessary powers, the result was a measure of somewhat formidable dimensions. In a few words the system proposed to be established was as follows:—When a man committed any one of a certain number of acts of insolvency and was unable to meet his engagements, he might be adjudicated an insolvent upon a petition by his creditors. His property would upon adjudication pass to a trustee, whose duty it would be to realize it under the inspection, and according to the directions, of a committee of creditors, and to divide it amongst them rateably. If the dividend paid amounted to eight annas in the rupee, or if the creditors were of opinion that the failure to pay so high a dividend arose from circumstances for which the insolvent could not justly be held responsible, and if they desired his discharge to be granted, he could be discharged. If a smaller dividend were paid, the insolvent would have three years in which to make up his payments to the amount in question, and any balance that remained unpaid at the end of that period would constitute a judgment-debt, which might be enforced by leave of the court. English experience seemed to point to the conclusion (after many experiments), that this was a fair compromise between the object of favouring commerce and the object of enforcing a complete execution of the contracts into which a trader might enter. These were the main provisions of the bill, but it contained other provisions, which were unavoidably rather long, upon the various points which it was necessary to provide for, in order that the scheme might be properly worked, such as the appointment and powers of trustees, the meetings of creditors, the effects of insolvency upon the property of the insolvent and that of other persons, the distribution of assets and the jurisdiction of the courts. Provisions also were inserted to enable creditors, if they thought fit, to take the matter entirely into their own hands, and to provide, by a process which had been called liquidation by arrangement, for the objects contemplated by the law. Every effort had been made to render the bill complete in itself, so that all the law upon the subject might be contained in one measure, and that as little necessity as possible might exist for subsidiary legislation by the court in the shape of rules of procedure. The reason for introducing the bill at Simla was that it might be published as early as possible in the *Gazette*, so that the Government might have the advantage of receiving the opinions and advice of the mercantile community in general, and especially of the three Chambers of Commerce, before the measure was discussed in committee. There was only one other subject which he (Mr. Stephen) need mention. He proposed to follow the English example of separating the two questions of the distribution of an insolvent's assets, and the punishment of fraudulent debtors. The latter question would be dealt with separately, and if it were decided to revise the Penal Code, the addition of several provisions upon this subject would form an important part of that process.

The Council then adjourned to the 6th September.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Dated 31st August 1870.

The Governor General in Council has, for some time past, had under consideration the expediency of transferring the management of the Currency Department to the Account Department.

2. For the last few years the Master of the Calcutta Mint has been ex-officio Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, and the Mint Master of Bombay and the Assay Master of Madras have been, respectively, ex-officio Commissioners of Paper Currency in Bombay and Madras.

3. The Governor General in Council cordially acknowledges the zeal and ability of Colonel Hyde, R. E., the Master of the Calcutta Mint, in the performance of his duties as Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. But Colonel Hyde himself was *one of the first* to urge that the proper duties of a Mint Master are sufficiently onerous and important to occupy his whole time, and that it is quite impossible for him to give the supervision that is really necessary to the Paper Currency Department. The Governor General in Council observes that *prolonged experience* has only strengthened Colonel Hyde's opinion that the Master of the Mint ought not to be Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. In this opinion the Government of Bombay, the Comptroller General of Accounts, and the Master of the Bombay Mint, emphatically concur.

4. The officers of the Account Department are accustomed to the management of financial affairs. They conduct, in fact, under the supervision of the Comptroller General (who is himself in constant and close communication with the Financial Department), the entire detailed financial arrangements of the Empire. The supply and relief of Treasuries, the remittance of funds as required for State purposes, the distribution of the small silver and copper currency, are all managed by the local Accounts General. The District Treasury Officers are, in the Financial Department, immediately responsible to the Accountants General and subordinate to them, and an experienced inspecting officer is at the disposal of the Comptroller General and the Financial Department for the personal visitation and superintendence of the local officers of the department.

5. It seems evident that in this specially-trained and widely-distributed body of officers, the Government has an agency well qualified to undertake the management of the Paper Currency, and, indeed, that no other agency at the disposal of Government can so appropriately and conveniently do this duty.

6. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to resolve that the Comptroller General of Accounts shall, till further orders, be ex-officio Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency, and that the Accountants General of Madras and Bombay shall be ex-officio Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency at Madras and Bombay, respectively.

7. The Governor General in Council approves of the detailed arrangements proposed by the Comptroller General of Accounts in his No. 668, dated 22nd July, for the management of the Paper Currency Department under his superintendence. The bullion and coin of the department, except what is wanted for current use, should be kept at the Mint, as at present, under the joint keys of the Comptroller General and the Master of the Mint. A similar arrangement should be adopted at Bombay. The Comptroller General should report what is the best arrangement to be made for the custody of the coin and bullion at Madras.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Comptroller General of Accounts, the Accountants General Madras and Bombay, the Mint Master of Calcutta as late Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, and the late Commissioners of Paper Currency Madras and Bombay.

Also, that an extract of the above Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

And that a notification be issued appointing the Comptroller General of Accounts to be ex-officio Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency; the Accountant General, Madras to be Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency at Madras; and the Accountant General, Bombay, to be Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency at Bombay.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the dates of receipt of this notification in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively:—

The Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being, to be Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency.

The Accountants General for the time being of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies to be Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency at Madras and Bombay, respectively.

BOMBAY.

The steamer Rangoon was named in yesterday's paper, instead of the Golconda, as leaving for Aden and Suez.

Vehar Water.—It will be seen from an advertisement that the Vehar Water Main is to be closed next Sunday from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Mr. A. B. Forde, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Goozerat, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday night, a Hindoo woman, aged seventy-five, fell from a window of the fourth storey of a house and died instantaneously.

The barque Chrysolite, 500 tons, Captain W. H. Seward, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee.

The Bombay Court of Small Causes is to be closed for the second vacation of the present year from the 15th October to the 4th November 1870, both days inclusive.

Illegal Burial.—In the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday, Kustnee, woman, and Rustomjee Dorabjee, a horse-broker, were charged at the instance of Mr. George Kent, with burying the corpse of a child in a place not registered by the Municipal Commissioner for that purpose. The second defendant was discharged. The first was convicted and fined ten rupees.

High Court Decree.—At the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, a short cause, Ramdass Raghowjee vs. Ramjee Joytadass, was heard. The defendant did not appear. His Lordship granted a decree for the amount claimed, Rs. 8,296-6, which was a balance of account, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. from the 30th July last, and costs. Immediate execution was ordered.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th August 1870, Rs. 32,61,109; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 14,624; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 12,50,000; total balance, Rs. 20,25,727. There are in addition 78,083 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Resisting the Police.—John Murray, a European engineer, was on Wednesday charged before Mr. Connon with assaulting or resisting Meer Abba Ally and C. G. O'Connor, police officers, while in the execution of their duty at Calbadevy. On the 21st May last the prisoner was bound over in Rs. 75, which sum was ordered to be escheated, and he was further fined Rs. 25. The Magistrate ordered that seven rupees out of the fine should go to the assaulted persons.

A Case for the Sessions.—Tookaram Ramjee, a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Jairam Canajee, a peon in the employ of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, were committed by Mr. Showell on Wednesday to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court; the first on a charge of dishonestly misappropriating and converting to his own use a Government currency note for Rs. 500, and the second on a charge of aiding and abetting the offence.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 152 of the 1st February 1870, laying down rules for the future position and prospects of native medical subordinates, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, when free quarters are not provided, Hospital Assistants will be entitled to receive the hutting-allowance of jemadars, and native medical pupils that of havildars, under the conditions which rule the grant of hutting-allowance to the native army. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.—*Gazette of India*, September 3.

The Zoroastrian Theatrical Club give to-morrow evening at the Grant Road Theatre for the entertainment of native families, the Honeymoon, in Guzerati, accompanied by a very laughable farce, illustrating native domestic life, without being offensive or personal in any way. This farce when performed last season received well-merited plaudits. A public-spirited and benevolent citizen of Bombay has promised to present a set of dresses for the Club as a mark of his appreciation of the services rendered by it for the amusement of the public.

The High Court Vacation.—At the original side of the High Court yesterday the Chief Justice referred to a matter which he had mentioned on the appellate side on the previous day, that was as to the October vacation. His Lordship intimated that the vacation would commence on Monday the 10th October and close on Wednesday the 9th November, both days inclusive. There was, his Lordship explained, a balance of holidays on hand as the full number had not been taken in May. Some of the members of the Bar would like to have these added to the Christmas holidays and others to the October holidays, and a compromise had been made by which four would be taken now and three at Christmas, if the state of the lists at that time would so permit.

Breach of Trust.—Nama Muckundas, a milkman in the employ of Mr. Isaac Pennel, was yesterday charged in the Girgaum Police Court with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, Rs. 24, belonging to his master. The complainant, who is a plumber, employed the prisoner to milk buffaloes, and the milk was supplied to Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel. Mrs. Pennel gave prisoner a bill for Rs. 126 to recover the money from the hotel, and he brought the money, but gave her only Rs. 102. When she asked him for the balance, he admitted having applied it to his own use. Mrs. Pennel owed him wages, but the account was not made up, and she never authorized him to take the money out of the proceeds of the bill. The prisoner was given in charge of a European constable. The Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and a sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labor for two months.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 6th Sept., was 315, being the same as in the preceding week, 22 less than the total of the week ending 7th Sept. 1869, and 6 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 85 births were reported in the different districts of the City.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	2	1	...	1	1	5	2	
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7
Fort, Northern	29,256	...	1	...	...	3	4	11	7	11
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
Market	75,402	...	3	...	2	9	...	19	11	
Mandwee	41,152	...	12	...	2	8	1	31	3	
Chuckla	41,442	1	6	1	1	7	3	21	20	
Gomburkharee	63,020	...	5	2	3	11	6	31	...	
Dongree	39,256	2	7	...	2	4	...	15	20	
Dhobeetalao	71,793	1	7	2	1	4	1	19	...	
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	2	...	...	1	5	8	...	
Bhoideshwur	50,286	...	4	...	4	...	4	12	...	
Kharatalao	23,454	...	8	...	...	2	1	16	7	
Koombarwara	23,093	...	1	...	3	5	...	9	3	
Khetwaree	29,177	...	14	...	1	7	3	6	...	
Girgaum	21,505	...	4	1	1	...	1	11	11	
Chaupatee	6,184	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Mazagon	21,784	...	3	...	1	2	1	10	...	
Tarwaree	9,463	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	4	
Kamathespoora	31,675	...	8	3	4	8	7	31	...	
Parel	7,002	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	2	
Sewree	5,043	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	
Sion	12,078	...	1	...	1	2	...	8	...	
Mahim	19,450	...	3	...	1	6	...	13	...	
Worlee	10,211	...	4	3	...	3	...	11	5	
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	11	...	
Bombay	816,562	3	89	22	23	93	47	6	315	85
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		2	129	7	26	83	41	7	309	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accid. & Violence.	Total, including not specified here.	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	4	...	4	6	...	...	15	1
Brahmin	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	7	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	5	...
Hindoo of other Caste	1	52	15	16	29	21	2	158	26
Hindoo out-caste	2	3	1	...	2	3	...	13	3
Mussulman	...	16	3	2	14	15	1	68	34
Parsee	...	4	2	...	3	...	1	15	14
Jew	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Native-Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	12	3
European	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	7	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	89	22	28	68	47	6	315	85
Corresponding week 1869	3	94	12	28	90	41	4	307	57

The "Enterprising Deserter."—Whereas under section 3 of Act I. of 1849 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled 'an Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States,' the Senior Magistrate of Police for the Town and Island of Bombay has reported to Government the commitment by him, under section 6 of the said Act, of one John Lonergan *alias* George Bond, a British subject, charged with having at Baroda, in the territory of His Highness the Gufcowar of Baroda, on or about the ninth day of August last, committed the offences of (1) 'Personating a public servant,' and (2) 'Cheating by personation,' the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council, under and in pursuance of section 4 of the said Act, hereby orders that the trial of the said John Lonergan *alias* George Bond, for the offences for which he is so charged and committed, shall be had before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the fourth sessions of 1870 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden before the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House on Saturday, the 10th day of September, instant, at which time and place the said Senior Magistrate is hereby directed to cause and require all constables, gaolers, and bailiffs charged with the custody of the said John Lonergan *alias* George Bond to be present in their own persons with the said John Lonergan *alias* George Bond, together with all witnesses, exhibits, articles and things in any way relating to the said alleged offences.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Vishnoo Atmaram and Purushram Apasett were placed at the bar. The first was charged with stealing gold ornaments and a quantity of gold, value Rs. 80, and the second with dishonestly receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. Prosecutor said—"I am a goldsmith, and reside at Coleewadee in Mombadevi. About three weeks ago one Vishnoo Atmaram, who is a goldsmith and an acquaintance of mine, came to my house and remained there all night. Next morning when I got up about 5 o'clock, I found my door open, and I then observed that Vishnoo Atmaram had left. I found my box broken open and the contents had been taken out of the box, viz., ornaments, a quantity of gold, and pearls, of the value of Rs. 80. I reported the matter to the police, and went in search of Vishnoo, but could not find him. On Saturday last the 3rd inst. I saw him at his uncle's shop at Mandvie. I took him to the European constable and also to the Mazagon Police Office. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Edginton, referred me to this Court. I charge Vishnoo Atmaram with theft, and also his uncle Pursoo Apasett with dishonestly receiving stolen property, and pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law." A warrant was granted. The prisoners were apprehended and placed before the magistrate yesterday, Mr. Atmaram appearing to defend them. The magistrate postponed the case, and admitted the prisoners to bail.

PERJURY IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Vissam Khuttao, moonim of Bhowan Dewcurn, was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The prosecutor in the case, Mr. J. K. Bythell, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gaddum & Co., stated, that a few days ago he was in the Small Cause Court before Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, his firm having a suit pending against the defendant for non-delivery of cotton. Defendant was called as a witness for the defence, and while being examined, he stated that he had no conversation with him (Mr. Bythell) on the 14th July; that he was not that day in the godown; and that he had never seen witness in all his life till he saw him at the hearing of the suit. He made other statements all of which witness said were false.

Several witnesses were examined, and the Court then adjourned the case for further enquiry.

Mr. Peile, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Dr. Dallas defended the accused.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Connor Hashagan, a civil warder in the House of Correction appeared before Mr. Showell and laid the following information:—"I am a civil warder in the House of Correction, and live at Byculla. On the 1st instant I received information from one Mr. Civyar that one John Golligan had said, in his presence and in the presence of one Todd, that I was "a ticket-of leave man from Australia." The said Todd is not in Bombay, and I do not know where he is. The said John Golligan used the above language in a house at Byculla. I deny that I have ever been a ticket-of-leave man. The said John Golligan's imputation has lowered my moral reputation in the estimation of others. I charge him with defamation, and pray that he may be summoned and dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate granted a summons as prayed for.

THE MELBOURNE EMIGRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day I see a letter referring to the men who came up from Melbourne in the ships Brechin Castle and Beanmaris Castle, to which perhaps you will allow me space to reply, in so far as the latter ship is concerned. First, some of the men were in the shipper's employ months before sailing, and had an opportunity of well reflecting on their coming or staying for a week before sailing, and so far from any false hopes being held out the several letters which appeared in the Madras papers and the Government circular on that subject were shown them. They all received who wished it an advance of £3, and £3 a month, and had that amount paid with their two days *extra*, so that the men landed with at least over £3 and some with £6 and £8, and having only been ashore a few days under a fortnight ought not to be in want even if they had not been living at the Sailors' Home; and further, the following is the result, as I am prepared to prove, as to employment since their arrival. Three have obtained employment at Rs. 100 per month and their keep; two have proceeded to Allahabad, who were discharged soldiers from India; one has promise of immediate employment in the dockyard; one has friends here and is about to return to England, passage paid—thus making 7 men out of 14 who landed that have found employment already. Now their wages were equal to seamen's, and would a better proportion of that class have found employment in the same space of time? If the men had been more careful and had not spent their money in drink and driving about in buggies they would not be placed in such a position as it appears by your columns they are. One man I could name who had £8 10s. to draw on arrival had not a pie three days ago and was and is still assisted by his shipper. In conclusion I trust all the leaning will not be to the side of the men on this question, simply because there are a few idle who remain loafing in Bombay as they would anywhere else. By kindly inserting this explanation you will oblige yours, &c.,

Bombay, 8th September. STOCKWHIP.

[Our paragraph, as mentioned in it, was written from the statement of one of the men. We believe the matter is being looked in by the authorities here.]

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING MESSRS VOLKART BROTHERS.

THE CASE WITHDRAWN.

The case against Soondordas Dhurrumsee, Liladhur Hurridas, Ramdas Damjee, and Visram Dongursey again came on for hearing yesterday afternoon before Mr. John Connon at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Lynch appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Jehanghier, pleader, for Soondordas and Liladhur, and Mr. Manisty for Visram.

Dyal Liladhur, the man who laid the information, was called and examined by Mr. Lynch. He deposed—I am a broker in boats. I swore an information here on 30th June last. When I went to the office of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, as therein mentioned, I was richly dressed—that is differently from what I am now. I was told by the five persons mentioned in my information that I must be so dressed. Of those five persons, the third and fourth defendants, Ramdas and Visram, were two. I borrowed the clothes from one Nensee Megjee. I am usually dressed as now, plainly. I had, before seeing the first and second defendants, Soondordas and Liladhur, at Volkart Brothers, known them by sight. I had never spoken to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manisty—I did not know of any fraud. Nothing was said to me about sweepings.

Khemjee Dewjee deposed to having known Dyal Liladhur for some time, and that Dyal was a poor man.

A clerk from Messrs Volkart Brothers' office was then called, from whom the solicitor for the prosecution hoped to get a statement of what passed at the interview in Volkart Brothers' office, but who professed to know nothing of the matter.

Mr. Lynch said he had only been able to carry the case up to this point, and could not carry it further without another adjournment.

Mr. Manisty could not see what "point" had been made out.

The Magistrate said he had every sympathy with attempts at finding out cases of villany, but really he could not allow the case to drag on indefinitely. As far as his inclination was concerned he wished to proceed; still he thought Mr. Lynch must see that he was under some obligation as to time.

Mr. Lynch said he could prove, by another witness employed in Messrs. Volkart Brothers' office, that these brokers represented to Volkart Brothers' broker, Mr. Cowasjee, that this man Dyal Liladhur was a man who had a shop at Chinch Bunder and had a large business. The case could be carried up to that point at present, but at present he could not complete the case as against any of the parties.

The Magistrate thought it would be better for Mr. Lynch and his clients not to send up an imperfect case. He would not dismiss the case, but would allow it to be withdrawn, and if they liked they could renew it.

Mr. Lynch said that as his Worship had expressed that opinion he could see nothing for it but to withdraw the case, which he accordingly did.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE.—8TH SEPT., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 8th Sept., 10-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th Sept., 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th Sept., 11-11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 49 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th Sept., 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 2 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 7th to 9 P.M. of 8th Sept., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 39	0 3
,, Calcutta	10 32	0 51
,, Madras	0 50	0 5
,, Galle	31 30	1 57

THE CHARGES BY W. NICOL & Co.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the hearing by the Senior Magistrate of the charges laid by Messrs. W. Nicol and Company against Narayen Bapshis Senoy and Bomanjee Hormusjee, who, it will be recollected, were charged, the former with criminal breach of trust and falsification of the books, and the latter with abetment of these offences. A certificate was produced, however, signed by two medical gentlemen and stating that it would be dangerous to the health of the first defendant to appear. The case was accordingly postponed.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the decision given in another of the suits against the G. I. P. Railway Company for damages owing to the accident at the reversing station. The case was brought by Sorabji Ratanji, administrator of Ratanji Nanabhai, deceased, against the G. I. P. Railway Company, and on the 27th August, Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, gave judgment as follows:—

This is an action brought to recover Rs. 14,400 damages under Act XIII. of 1855 (analogous to Lord Campbell's Act, Statute 9 and 10 Vic., c. 83,) by Sorabjee Ratanji as administrator of his deceased father Ratanji Nanabhai, on behalf of the plaintiff himself, and of Ratanbaee, the wife, and Chadnabaee, the mother of the deceased. He was a third-class passenger in a train belonging to the defendants on their line from Khandalla to Bombay on the night of the 20

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter XXI:—

Mutee Roychund, brass and copper pot seller.
Cursonjee Laljee, a mucadum.
Soonderjee Sewba, a clerk.
Murjeodun Soonderjee, a clerk to Messrs. Thacker and Chalk.
Eduljee Sorabjee, formerly an English writer, now unemployed.
Wittuldass Sewram and Davidass Sewram, who lately traded in Bombay as general merchants under the name and firm of Sewram Jugjeevun, and also under the name and firm of Davidass Wittuldass.
Anundrao Bhaskerjee, a Government pensioner.
Premjee Dewjee, a carcoon.
Hurgovun Zeena, formerly a recovery man, at present unemployed.
Daniel Suckoojee (Israelite), a petty contractor in building houses, &c.
Thucker Luckmidass Canjee and Pragjee Luckmidass, the first named insolvent is a dealer in grain, and the second a Guzerathee metta.
Babajee Eswant and Gunoo Sucroojee, in the service of Hurbha Condajee.
Runsord Rowjee, a contractor.
Hurjivun Bhica, and Jeetabace, widow of the late Dyal Nursey, the first named insolvent lately carried on business as a merchant under the name of Dyal Nursey.
Coobabhoy Bholabhoy, who lately traded as a merchant in Bombay under the name of Atmaram Coobair, and in Surat and Broach under his own name.
Dewjee Sutoojee, a weaver.
Candass Sawuklall, a petty broker in salt.
Mugon Pitamber, a Guzerathi metta in the employ of Thucker Purshotum Narounjee.
Ramjee Wittjee Fatell Thorath, a labourer.
Bhicajee Wittjee Fatell Thorath, unemployed.
Peerbhoy Hajeebhoy, a hawker in watches.
Mahomed Huson bin Hajee Ali Tubrize, and Hajee Mahomed Sadack bin Mahomed Mehdee Cashanee, general merchants.
Framjee Ruttonjee, a contractor in building houses.
Sheik Esmail Sheik Catchar-ohbaee, a stonemason.
Bawa Saheb Sheik Essob Colsayker and Ebram Sheik Essob Colsayker, dealers in firewood.
Furdonjee Cursetjee, formerly a clerk, now unemployed.
Baloo Narsoo, a bricklayer.
Javer Curumsey, who lately traded in partnership with Veljee Dewraj, Heerjee Soljpal, Megjee Hurpal, Sewjee Megraj, Canjee Nursung, Ruttonsey Dewjee, Liladhur Soljpal, and Heerjee Jetsey, under the name and firm of Govindjee Megjee and Co., and now a carcoon.
Veljee Dewraj and Heerjee Soljpal, who lately traded in partnership with Javer Curumsey, Megjee Hurpal, Sewjee Megraj, Canjee Nursing, Ruttonsey Dewjee, Liladhur Soljpal, and Heerjee Jetsey, under the name and firm of Govindjee Megjee and Co., as general merchants.
Alfred Edward Taylor (European), a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Munjee Canjee, a broker.
Gopal Dadajee, a contractor who lately carried on business in partnership with Janardan Esuba.
Hajee Meerja Baba Sheerajee, formerly a merchant.
Veljee Sadasey, a carcoon.
John Henry Hart (Eurasian), a proof reader in the *Times of India*.
Toobeyam Rauchord, a retail dealer in clothes.
Meerza Ally Meerza Mohamed Babanee, a general merchant.
Dadasow Morojee, an English writer.
Damodar Bawoo, an English writer.
Rowjee Jewram and Hunsraj Jewram, brokers.
Nursoo Dhurmsjee and Vitoba Dhurmsjee, contractors.
Narondass Luckmidass, a broker.
Dewjee Ramjee, a fruit seller.
Sorabjee Manockjee, a dubash.
Babool Balcrustna, lately a draftsman in the G. I. P. Railway Co., now unemployed.
Framjee Muncherjee and Bomanjee Dorabjee, the first named insolvent is a carpenter, and the second a servant in the employ of Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia.
Scoonder Govindrao, an English writer.
Manockjee Nowrojee, who lately traded as a contractor in partner-ship with Jamsetjee Hormusjee and Dowchund Menokchund, under the name and firm of Manockjee Nowrojee.
Bhicoo Dhuruna, a fisherman.
Megha Khima, a sweeper.
Canai, wife of Megha Khima, a sweeper.
Hahim Moosajee (Israelite), a milkseller.
Paschal Pinto, a baker.
Sumboo Oodajee, a labourer.
Chundoo Condajee, Savul Condajee, and Asabaee, widow of the late Condajee Buxuba, the first and second named insolvents are butchers, and the third is unemployed.
Emam Bukns Rooda, a water supplier.
Hormusjee Burjorjee, formerly a dubash, now unemployed.
Dorabjee Muncherjee, a dealer in mowra liquor.
Gowja Khimjee, a metta.
Ruttonjee Cursetjee, who formerly traded as a Europe shopkeeper under the name and firm of Cursetjee Nasservanjee and Co., and now a contractor.

REMINISCENCES.

WITH the death of Major Haslewood has passed away the last (in India) of a generation that probably few in the country at the present day have any knowledge of. Walter Key Haslewood arrived in the country in 1836, and belonged to the "European Regiment," better known later as the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, at a period when, and he was one of them, not a few of the officers of that corps were known and esteemed well nigh throughout India, when Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert (father of the officer of that name who died at Simla the other day) was Colonel in Chief of the regiment, and was in his zenith on the turf. There was probably not a messroom nor a club on this side of India in which David Birrel, Francis Beatty, Edward Magnay, and the other choice spirits of that popular, hospitable, and distinguished corps were not known, or where they had not been heard of, but most of whom are now, alas, no more. At that time young Edwardes as *Brahminy Bull* was just beginning to make his roar heard. Colonel Salisbury, who commanded the regiment when it left these shores, had not then entered the service.

These lines may recall old times, and the then familiar nan es to some of the senior members of the civil and military services now in this presidency, but there are many of those who have retired from both services, who would be able to look back upon the times that have been, and, may be, long for them over again. General Birrel is still alive in England.—*Pioneer.*

A FIELD DAY IN BANGALORE.

A MOST instructive field day took place yesterday (Sept. 2) At a very early hour that part of the force which had to represent the enemy, and which consisted of the Sappers, detachment of the 60th Rifles, a troop of the 16th Lancers and four guns (two from each of the field batteries) paraded under command of Colonel Prendergast, V.C.and proceeded to occupy the country behind and beyond the "High Ground." The remainder paraded in column of route, a little before six, and moved off, on dividing into two columns of attack, heading for the north. On the heads of the columns emerging from the houses they were seen by the enemy, who opened a brisk fire both from his guns, which were posted on a rocky hill close to the Bellary Road, and also from his skirmishers, who lined the enclosures and broken ground along the front of his position. On the extreme right of the attacking line two guns of the R. H. A. supported by a troop of Lancers, proceeded to feel the enemy's left, but his skirmishers contested this part of the field so stoutly that no advance could be made till two companies of Native Infantry, pressing forward in skirmishing order, gradually forced him out of the broken ground and village near the tank by the railway station. Meanwhile the Fusiliers in the centre, and Native Infantry on the western road, pressed forward, covered by skirmishers, and the enemy's line was forced to retire. Refusing his left he gradually concentrated his force to the north-east of the rock on which his forces had been originally posted, and withdrew across the plain which extends nearly to the Belfry. As soon as the enemy had abandoned his original position the Cavalry Brigade was hurried to the front, and forming on the right of the line, by a series of attacks, forced the enemy's left more and more back: the menaced attacks, however, were steadily resisted, and squares formed so promptly on the approach of the Cavalry that the enemy's line was never pierced, and retreated in a most dignified manner; a counter charge by the enemy's Cavalry was also brilliantly effected. Darting at the battery of Horse Artillery on the extreme right, and entirely disregarding the heavy fire kept on them by six guns, as well as the presence of the squadrons in support, the enemy's Lancers rode through the guns of the battery, but, finding nothing to drink in the limbers, speedily abandoned their spoils and returned as they came. The attacking force continuing to press on, the enemy made no great stand till he arrived on the Belfry hill, from which however he was only driven by the persistence of the attack on the right, which constantly threatened to outflank his left. A strong position however by half a mile or so in his rear, and an ably executed retreat enabled him to take advantage of it, where, drawn up with his left flank secured by rocks (his right being left slightly exposed), he prepared to receive the final attack, which, prefaced by the pounding of three batteries, was made by the Cavalry in the full and certain hope that the Artillery fire had completely demoralized their antagonists. On the Cavalry advancing however, squares were rapidly formed and the fire from these, and from his four guns, enabled the enemy to beat off the Lancer attack and secured him an unmolested retreat.

No one can doubt that the presence of an enemy not only gives an interest to the actors themselves on a parade, but it also renders the operations most instructive to all ranks, and it is a great pity that part of a force is not more often detailed to represent one. The troops returned from their morning's work about ten o'clock, hot, dusty and tired, but in capital spirits.—*Bangalore Herald.*

EUROPEANS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th August:—

ACT No. XXII. OF 1870.

An Act to confirm certain leases affecting European British subjects.

Whereas the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, have severally passed divers Acts purporting to apply generally to all persons within the local extent of the said Acts; and whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of such Acts in so far as they affect to render European British subjects liable to be convicted and punished by tribunals other than the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay; and whereas doubts have also been raised as to the application to European British subjects of certain Acts of the Governor General in Council: For the purpose of removing such doubts it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Every such Act passed by the Governor of the Presidency of Madras in Council, or by the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder, be and be deemed to have been as valid as if it had been passed by the Governor General of India in Council at a meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

2. Unless there be something repugnant in the context, all Acts heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor General in Council, which confer summary jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

3. Act No. XVIII. of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate*) shall be construed as if, in sections one, two and four, after the word 'heretofore' the words 'or hereafter' were inserted.

4. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to authorize a Magistrate to exceed the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction as to the amount of punishment which he may inflict, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not being a Justice of the Peace.

5. All Magistrates and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been then in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Magistrate or other person in respect of anything so done.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Rangoon, is declared to be a Court of Small Causes, and the Judge is invested with power to try suits up to Rs. 500 within the limits of the cantonment of Rangoon.

THE appointment of Mr. G. W. Buckholtz, as Consul for the North German Confederation at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. J. F. W. Niebuhr, has been recognised by the Government of India, subject to confirmation.

WE observe that our neighbour at Lahore has been induced to revive the rumour, which we recently endeavoured to explode, about troops being warned for China service. We still state pretty confidently that neither have the Sikh regiments alluded to by our contemporary been so warned, nor any others; nor has any question of a China expedition been even mooted between the Indian and Home Governments.—*Pioneer.*

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the Indian Income Tax Act so much of the income and profits of the agricultural classes in the country newly-acquired from Bhutan, and of the inhabitants of the Garo Hills, as accrues and arises in that country or those hills, and is not chargeable under part II. or part III. of the said Act, and so much of the income and profits of the hill tribes and Bengali traders in the hill tracts of Chittagong, as accrues and arises in those tracts, and is not chargeable under part II. or part III. of the said Act.

ABOUT nine years ago, Mr. Bray, a contractor, commenced an action at law against the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company. The case was referred to arbitration, and is still going on. The public will, however, be glad to hear that some progress in this little suit has now been actually made. The evidence on both sides has been concluded. We should be afraid to venture on an estimate of the amount of such evidence. Nine years examining, cross-examining, affidavits, and the like, on a question of contractor's accounts, quite take one's breath away. We can only feel thankful to think that at last the counsel on either side are about to make their concluding speeches. How many years shall we allow for this? Then the arbitrator has to make his award, supposing he survives the concluding speeches. In this event, he would require to refresh his memory as to the details of the nine years' evidence; and then, if reason and life still remain to him, he may settle the whole question. Meanwhile, the company has spent on this interesting case no less than £26,000, and there is no saying how much more will have to be forthcoming before the "beginning of the end" arrives. To speak of the end itself as to be guilty of presumption. The Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, in his recent report, uses the utterances of despair on this point; the terminable term of the suit belongs to a future age.—"When this will take place, I am unable to say."—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE PERSIAN MISSION.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE TRANSFER OF THE MISS ON TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO LORD STANLEY.

Foreign Office, November 12, 1858.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to state to your Lordship that the Government of India being now directly administered by the Crown, it appears to me that it would be desirable that the management of the diplomatic and consular correspondence with Persia should be transferred to the Secretary of State for India.

It was placed, as your Lordship is aware, under the superintendence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the year 1836, in consequence of its being supposed that the counsels of Great Britain would have more weight with the Persian Government if urged in the name of the Sovereign than if tendered merely on behalf of the East India Company; and from that time the proper servants of the British Government in Persia have always communicated with the Persian Government under credentials from the Crown, although they were also provided with credentials from the Governor-General of India. But, under existing circumstances, there is no longer the same motive for separating the superintendence of British relations with Persia from that department by which it can most conveniently be exercised; for it cannot be questioned that the interest of Great Britain in Persia is founded on the position which this country occupies in India, and that almost every matter which may come under discussion between this country and Persia more or less concerns the British Government in India.

At the same time however, the intercourse of Persia with European nations has considerably increased since the year 1836, and many questions may from time to time arise in Persia, in regard to which the diplomatic interference of Her Majesty's representatives at the several Courts of Europe may be required.

In proposing, therefore, to transfer to the Secretary of State for India the superintendence of British relations with Persia, I think it right to point out, that in the event of that transfer being made, it will be indispensable that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should be kept accurately informed on all diplomatic transactions which may take place with the Court of Teheran, inasmuch as any communications to be held with foreign Courts in regard to such matters must necessarily pass through the Foreign Office.

This also appears to be indispensable in regard to questions which arise in Persia, and which bear more or less upon the relations of that country with Turkey. The practice, therefore, of sending his despatches under flying seal, through Her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, should be continued by the Minister at Teheran.

Your Lordship is aware that the expenses of the Persian Mission have been defrayed by the East India Company who have paid on that account a sum of £12,000 a-year into the Treasury. I inclose an account which I have received from the Treasury, showing the state of the fund at the present time; and as soon as the arrangement for the transfer has been made, I will apprize the Board of Treasury of the fact, and request that their Lordships will communicate with your Lordship, who will make arrangements to meet charges which may come in between the period of the transfer and the receipt by the Mission in Teheran of instructions from the India Office, as to the manner in which they are to draw for the future. But I may state at once that the salaries of the Envoy and Secretary of Legation have been paid at the Treasury, while those of the subordinate members of the Mission have been paid at Teheran by bills on Her Majesty's Treasury.

With the transfer of the Mission it will be necessary that the consulates should also be transferred to the Secretary of State for India. These are three in number, namely, a Consulate-General at Tabreez, a Consul at Teheran, and a Consul for Resht and the Caspian ports. The salaries and expenses of these Consuls have hitherto been defrayed from the Consular grant, but henceforth they must be provided by the revenues of India.

I inclose a statement specifying the names of the different officers employed under the direction of this office in Persia, with the rate of salaries assigned to each of them, and the allowances for office expenses in the case of Consuls; and also a general account of the items of extraordinary expenditure which are allowed to be charged in the Mission accounts.

The correspondence with Persia has been forwarded to Constantinople once a month by the messenger sent with the despatches for Her Majesty's Embassy, and the Embassy has sent on the despatches as far as Tabreez, from whence they have been forwarded by messengers in the service of the Persian Mission. The expenses incurred by the Embassy on this account have formed a charge on the sum paid by the East India Company. The Embassy can, if your Lordship pleases, continue to provide for this service after the transfer, unless, indeed, it should be preferred to leave the duty, as in former times, to an agent paid by the Indian Government; the despatches being in either case forwarded between this country and Constantinople by the Foreign Office messenger.

In order to secure uniformity it may be convenient that the credentials for Ministers and commissions for Secretaries of Legation and Consuls in Persia should continue to be made out in the Foreign Office, although sent when ready for signature to the India Office, in order that the Secretary of State for India may submit them for Her Majesty's signature, and that the seal may be then affixed to them at the India Office.

It will probably also be most convenient that the whole of the correspondence, both foreign and domestic, with Persia, since the transfer of the Mission in 1836, from the East India Company to the Crown, should at once be transferred to the Secretary of State for India with the understanding that any reference which circumstances may require the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to make to the archives of past years shall be immediately attended to by the Secretary for India; and I shall be prepared, with your concurrence, to give directions accordingly.

As soon as the arrangements set forth in my present letter are concurred in by your Lordship, I will acquaint Her Majesty's Minister and Consuls with the change, and desire them thenceforth to correspond with the India Office instead of with the Foreign Office.

It appears to me desirable to add that the above proposal is intended only as a transfer by the Crown of the duties of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State to another for the sake of an improvement in a particular portion of the public service, and that Her Majesty, whose sanction I have obtained to the said transfer, wishes it to be distinctly understood that the appointment of any ambassador, minister, secretary, or consul, will remain as at present vested exclusively in the Crown.

The Queen having the power to charge any individual Secretary of State with a special duty, would, by my proposal, simply place the duties and responsibility of the Persian Mission in your Lordship's hands instead of mine.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

LORD STANLEY TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

India Office, November 17, 1858.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 12th instant, stating that, in the opinion of your Lordship, the Government of India being now directly administered by the Crown, it is expedient to transfer the superintendence of British relations with Persia to the Secretary of State for India, and intimating that the sanction of Her Majesty has been given to the proposed arrangement.

In the considerations which have prompted your Lordship to suggest this important change I entirely concur; and strongly impressed with the conviction that it will promote the interests of India, I cheerfully take upon myself the additional responsibilities which it involves. I shall lose no time in laying before the Council of India your Lordship's letter, with my reply, and requesting them to sanction such financial arrangements as may be rendered necessary by the transfer.

To the suggestions offered by your Lordship with respect to the conduct of the diplomatic correspondence, every attention shall be paid. I appreciate the importance of keeping Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, fully informed of all matters connected with the relations of the British Government with the Court of Teheran.

For the reception of the records, which your Lordship proposes to transfer to the India Office, immediate arrangements will be made. I need not add that every facility of access to them will at all times be afforded to the department over which your Lordship presides.

I do not conceive that it would at present be advantageous to disturb the existing arrangements for the conveyance of the correspondence between Great Britain and Persia, though the system of intercommunication between the two countries may, at some future period, be otherwise determined by the extension of railroads and electric telegraphs.

I have only to add that I concur in the suggestion offered by your Lordship with respect to the preparation at the Foreign Office of credentials for Ministers and commissions for Secretaries of Legation and Consuls in Persia. It will be the duty of the Secretary of State for India to recommend to Her Majesty fit persons for appointment to these offices; but to secure unifor mity, the forms of appointment may expediently be made out at the Foreign Office, and then forwarded to this department for the seal and signature of the Secretary of State for India.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) STANLEY.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO SIR C. WOOD.

Foreign Office, October 31, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honour to state to you, that having had under my consideration the arrangement by which the diplomatic and consular correspondence with Persia was transferred to the Secretary of State for India, I am of opinion that it is desirable that that correspondence should be again placed under the direction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It appears by the letter which was addressed by my predecessor on the 12th November last to Lord Stanley, that the principal reason for transferring the Persian business to the Secretary of State for India was that almost every matter which comes under discussion between this country and Persia more or less concerns the British Government in India. But although this may be true in so far that the more immediate vicinity of Her Majesty's Indian possessions to the Persian territory is the chief ground of the interest of this country in Persian affairs, it does not appear to me to follow that the most convenient and effective mode of carrying on the correspon dence of Her Majesty's Government with the Government of the Shah is through the Secretary of State for India.

There are at the Persian Court representatives of France, Russia, and Turkey, and the matters to be treated of by Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran are necessarily connected with the relations between England and those three powers.

It is necessary, therefore, that the Secretary of State who has to convey instructions to the British Minister at Teheran should be intimately connected with all that is passing on Eastern affairs between Her Majesty's Government and the French, Russian and Turkish Governments.

The only point of actual contact between Persian politics and the administration of India is the policy to be pursued in regard to Afghanistan, but it must at all times be far easier for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to procure from his colleague at the India Office any Indian information which he may require in regard to Affghanistan, than it would be for the Secretary of State for India to make himself master of what may have passed between Her Majesty's Government and those of France, Russia, and Turkey on matters which may be essential as a guide for instructions to be given to the British Minister and Consuls in Persia.

For these reasons, therefore, it seems to me that it would be far better that the former arrangement should be restored; and, if you concur in my opinion, I propose that the re-transfer should take place immediately, as it would be desirable that, if the Persian correspondence is to be replaced under the direction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Persian Envoy who is about to arrive in this country should be placed in communication with this office from the time of his arrival.

With regard to the payment of the expenses of the Diplomatic and Consular establishments in Persia, I propose that the arrangement should be precisely the same as that which was in force before the transfer of the Persian correspondence from this office to the Secretary of State for India; that is to say, that the Indian Government should pay on that account into Her Majesty's Treasury a sum of £12,000 a-year. And as soon as I am informed of your concurrence in this proposal, I will acquaint the Board of Treasury, and will request their Lordships to communicate with you and to make the required financial arrangements.

It will be necessary that the whole of the correspondence, both foreign and domestic, which was transferred from this office to the Secretary of State for India, and all similar correspondence which has since been carried on by the Secretary of State for India, should be transferred to this office.

I do not enter into any further details, as it is my intention, if you concur, that the management of the Persian correspondence, both diplomatic and consular, as well as the financial arrangements connected with our establishments in Persia, should be simply replaced in all respects on the same footing as it was on before the transfer to the Secretary of State for India. I have only further to add, that I have obtained Her Majesty's sanction to the proposed return to the former arrangements.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

SIR C. WOOD TO LORD J. RUSSELL.

(Received November 8.)

India Office, November 1, 1859.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date, proposing, with the consent of Her Majesty, that the superintendence of British relations with the Court of Persia, which were transferred to the Secretary of State for India in November last, shall be immediately retransferred to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and I have to inform you that I entirely concur in that proposal.

The arrangements for the future should be placed on precisely the same footing as they were before the transfer of this business to the Secretary of State of India.

All the records of the Persian department in this office will be reconveyed to the Foreign Office with the utmost possible despatch.

The officer who has been appointed to receive the Persian Envoy, and to conduct him to London, has been instructed to report the envoy's arrival to your Lordship.

With respect to the financial arrangements consequent on this charge, I will communicate with your Lordship when I have consulted the Council of India on the subject.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will, of course, furnish the India Office with copies of all letters from Persian missions or consulates in any way bearing upon the politics of India, or of the countries of Central Asia. I have to request that these letters may be marked "Secret."—I have, &c.,

CHARLES WOOD.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO SIR H. RAWLINSON.

Foreign Office, January 1, 1860.

SIR,—I have to acquaint you that, with Her Majesty's approval, the superintendence and control of Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular servants in Persia are replaced in the hands of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from whom you will henceforth receive such directions for your guidance as may be deemed necessary from time to time, and to whom you will address your correspondence on public matters. As, however, it is desirable that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India should be kept informed of all matters connected with public affairs in Persia, and more especially those bearing on Indian politics, you will transmit copies of all your despatches to this office on such matters to the Secretary of State for India in the Secret Department, in the same manner as copies of such despatches were formerly transmitted to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

The pecuniary affairs of the Mission will be replaced precisely on the same footing on which they stood previously to the transfer of the control of the Mission in the year 1858 to the India Office, and you will regulate your expenditure, as well as all other matters connected with the Mission, by the rules then observed; and you will especially bear in mind, that no expenditure of an unusual character is to be incurred without previous reference to this office.

I should wish also that you should direct your early attention to the contingent expenditure of the Mission, which had for some time before the transfer of 1858 been continually increasing.

I shall not object to sanctioning expenditure the propriety of which is satisfactorily made out; but I cannot too strongly impress upon you the absolute necessity of observing the strictest economy in the disbursement of the public money.

I understand from the India Office that on your departure for Persia you were allowed to provide certain presents, which, however, were not to be given at once on your arrival in Persia, but merely to be kept by you for use when you require them. I see no reason to disturb this arrangement, but I have to instruct you to be very careful not to allow it to be supposed that this deviation from the established practice of the British Mission implies a departure from that practice for the future. Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to enter into a competition with other Powers in the distribution of presents, and they desire, on the contrary, to abide by the salutary regulation on that point which has heretofore been acted upon by Her Majesty's Government in Persia, as well as in all other countries.

The transmission of your correspondence with this office will be regulated by the arrangements existing up to the time of the transfer in 1858, and Her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople will provide for such portion of the expenditure on this head as was formerly under his control.

I have to add that all expenditure incurred by you up to the 31st December, 1859, will be provided for by the India Office, the liability of Her Majesty's Treasury not commencing before the 1st January, 1860.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO SIR H. RAWLINSON.

Foreign Office, January 12, 1860.

SIR,—The Secretary of State for India has communicated to me your memorandum respecting the system of account to be observed in the Persian Mission and Consulates, and the decision of the Council of India, dated the 5th of May last, on the arrangements proposed by you.

Those arrangements are necessarily inapplicable to the state of things consequent on the retransfer of the Mission to the superintendence of this office; and as I stated to you in my despatch of the 1st instant, the pecuniary affairs of the Mission are now to be replaced on the footing on which they previously stood.

Accordingly, the salaries of the Minister and Secretary of Legation will, as formerly, be paid at the Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, to any person whom they may appoint to receive the same, as soon after the expiration of each quarter as they shall have furnished this office, for communication to the Paymaster-General, with a life certificate dated the last day of the quarter.

The Minister will continue to pay the salaries of the Attachés, Surgeon, and Persian Secretaries, as heretofore, by bills drawn at the expiration of each quarter, at thirty days' sight, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, due notice being given to this office and to the Treasury of the bills so drawn; and the receipts of the several parties for each quarter being annexed as vouchers in support of the quarterly account which the Minister will furnish of such bills.

The account of the contingent expenses of the Mission must be transmitted to this office quarterly, and every item of charge inserted in it must be supported, as far as possible, by vouchers; and the Minister, if he finds it convenient, may draw on the Lords of the Treasury at the end of each month, on account of those expenses, a sum not exceeding the third part of their average amount, and at the expiration of the quarter the Accounts are closed, and the balance for adjustment in a future account, any sums which, on an examination of the account, may be disallowed.

The Minister will append to the account of the contingent expenses a statement of the dates and amounts of the bills drawn on account thereof in the course of the quarter.

During the temporary employment of Mr. Dickson, as Acting Consul at Tabreez, and Mr. Abbott, as Commissioner of Claims at Teheran, the expenditure in regard to their personal allowance of two tomans a day may be included in the contingent expenses of the Mission, on the ground that the charges incurred on this account originate in a diplomatic arrangement. But as regards all other consular charges, such as salaries and allowances in lieu of contingencies, the Mission will be entirely relieved from the necessity of providing for them, and the Consuls will receive instructions to revert to the former practice in regard to their accounts.

In a list of the members of the Mission and Consulates which has been furnished to me by the India Office, I have noticed the names of two gentlemen, one of whom is designated as Acting Secretary to the Mission, and the other as Acting Consul at Teheran. I am not able to write to you by this mail respecting these appointments, as I wish, in the first instance, to ascertain from the Secretary of State for India some particulars respecting them.

I observe that the Council of India on your recommendation sanctioned the appointment of an Accountant to the Mission. That office was, however, on the death of Mr. Read, and on the recommendation of your predecessor, abolished as unnecessary, and the salary formerly assigned to it was divided in certain proportions among the Attachés.

I cannot suppose that, as regards this office, it is necessary to re-establish the post of accountant, and I have accordingly requested the Secretary of State for India to direct the authorities in India to defer complying with any requisition which they may have received from you for the dispatch of such an officer to Teheran. I shall be ready, however, to receive any observations you may desire to make in support of the necessity of such an officer being attached to the Mission for Foreign Office purposes; but in the meanwhile I wish you to defer taking any steps for his appointment.

Since I wrote you on the 1st instant I have had before me Mr. Doria's account for contingent expenses during the quarter ending the 30th of September last, amounting to £2,044 13s. 5d. The expenses attendant on Mr. Doria's journey to Sultanieh, on that of Captain Mackenzie to Asterabad, and on Mr. Dickson's and Mr. Abott's employment on a detached service, constitute a very large portion of this sum; but the remainder, which seems to comprise ordinary expenses, is still considerable, and I wish you, therefore, to accompany the first account of contingent expenses which you may send to this office, with an explanation in detail of the several items, and a statement of the reasons why such expenses, and to such an amount, should be incurred as a charge on the public.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

SIR H. RAWLINSON TO LORD J. RUSSELL.

(Received March 20.)

Teheran, February 20, 1860.

MY LORD,—When I accepted the appointment of Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia, in the spring of last year, I had no personal objects to serve, either of advancement or emolument. I took office simply as a matter of public duty, in connection with my immediate line of employment.

As I had passed more than twenty-eight years in the Indian service, and for four years in the Indian department of the Government at home, it seemed to be in harmony with my previous career that I should take on myself the duties of the Teheran Mission under the direction of the India Office; and I also thought that the conduct of our relations with the Court of Persia would, under the control of the India Office, be naturally placed on the same liberal footing in regard to presents and contingent expenditure which, in deference to Oriental usage, is sanctioned for all other diplomatic establishments in the East, I might be able to recover for the British Mission at Teheran that influential position which it formerly occupied, and thus do good service to my country. These views, however, have been entirely altered by the retransfer of the Persian Mission to the Foreign Office, and the instructions consequent on that retransfer which were communicated to me in your Lordship's despatches of the 1st and 12th ultimo respectively. In the first place I find myself taken out of the line to which I belong, and attached to a department on which I have no claim, and with the regulations and traditions of which I am comparatively unacquainted; and secondly, I am required to observe certain principles of action, as established for the general guidance of Her Majesty's diplomatic service, which I conscientiously believe to be inapplicable to Persia, and to be incompatible with the acquisition or retention of influence at this court.

As the conditions under which I took office have been thus essentially altered by circumstances beyond my control, and as I can no longer indulge a hope of being able to serve in this country either with credit to myself or with advantage to the Government, I take this first opportunity, after being officially informed of the retransfer of our relations with Persia to the Foreign Office, respectfully to tender my resignation of the post of Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Shah.

It will rest with Her Majesty's Government to decide on the exact period of my retirement from the charge of the Persian Mission. If your Lordship should be pleased to dispense with my services at once, I shall be glad to move from Teheran before the hot weather sets in. If, on the other hand, there should be any matter of urgency which may require my presence, or your Lordship should think it desirable on general grounds that I should wait to be relieved by the Minister who may be appointed to succeed me, then I shall be prepared to remain the summer at Teheran; and, under any circumstances, I shall of course consider myself bound to follow out, with the utmost exactitude, your Lordship's instructions with regard to presents and the economy of expenditure, during my remaining brief tenure of office.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. RAWLINSON.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO SIR H. RAWLINSON.

Foreign Office, April 5, 1860.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 20th February tendering your resignation of the office of Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia; and I am to inform you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the same.

I will acquaint you as soon as possible with the arrangement which may be made for supplying your place, and with the time at which you will be at liberty to quit Teheran.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO SIR H. RAWLINSON.

Foreign Office, April 24, 1860.

SIR,—I stated to you in my despatch of the 5th instant that I would acquaint you as soon as possible with the arrangement which might be made for supplying your place as her Majesty's representative at the Court of Persia, and with the time at which you would be at liberty to quit Teheran.

You will probably have received information on both of these points from Sir Henry Bulwer; and I have, therefore, only now to instruct you to announce to the Persian Government that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alison to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Shah, and to express Her Majesty's hope that this appointment will prove agreeable to His Persian Majesty.

Mr. Alison will probably reach Teheran very shortly after you receive this despatch; and so soon afterwards as you have taken leave of the Shah, you may quit Teheran on your return to England.

You will make over to Mr. Alison the archives, cyphers, and other public property.

As your functions will cease on the arrival of Mr. Alison, I reserve for my correspondence with him such observations and instructions as are called for by your various despatches; but I have the satisfaction to acquaint you generally that the Queen entirely approves your proceedings as reported in those despatches, and your conduct in the execution of your duties as Her Majesty's representative at the Court of Persia.

For myself personally I take leave to express my regret that our official intercourse should thus early have been brought to an end. Your knowledge and abilities would have induced me to place the utmost reliance on your information and advice.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO MR. ALISON.

Foreign Office, April 24, 1860.

(Extract.)

It is impossible for the British Government, whose finances are under the control of Parliament, to attempt to vie with other countries in propitiating, by costly presents, the good-will of foreign sovereigns or their ministers; and it is clearly more dignified to abstain altogether from giving presents, than to give them of inferior value.

The practice has been discontinued in British diplomacy, and we have found no inconvenience to arise from its discontinuance. You must be yourself aware that the British ambassador at Constantinople has not less influence than becomes his position, although he does not, as in former times, inaugurate his arrival and reception by the Sultan by a profuse distribution of expensive presents; and the British representatives in China, Japan, and Siam do not require any such introduction to make their presence acceptable to the rulers and authorities of those countries, or to insure their representation being listened to with a due degree of attention.

It is an object with Persia to be considered within the pale of European diplomacy; and one of the conditions of that State, as far as the British Government is concerned, is, that the representatives of the Queen should not be obliged to conciliate the favour of foreign potentates or their ministers by making presents to them on the part of Her Majesty.

This system, once understood, and steadily adhered to, will be appreciated and respected by Eastern Governments.

AN AMERICAN MANUAL OF ETIQUETTE.

(*Saturday Reivew, August* 13.)

THE common manuals of etiquette have been often ridiculed without effect. The people who read the books and the people who read the criticisms upon the books belong to widely separated classes. But we have lately seen a book which aspires to a higher level. "It attempts to raise the subject of which it treats to its proper connexion with health, morals, and good taste." We think that any such attempt must necessarily fail, The author has avoided some of the flagrant absurdities of his predecessors, but we entirely disbelieve in the possibility of teaching good manners from a manual. Indeed such a book is useless except as an indication of the character of the American society for which it purports to have been written. But for this purpose such a book is valuable. We observe that the author chooses to speak not of gentleman and lady, but of cavalier and dame. He indicates with delicate reserve the defects of look and manner prevalent among his countrywomen. Americans of both sexes are inclined, as we know, to leanness. As this author politely says, there are some charming women who, though endowed with every other personal attraction, are destitute of that fulness essential to the perfection of the female form. He advises these ladies instead of grieving over an organic defect and resorting to useless and injurious means to remedy it, to console themselves with their natural fineness of structure and lightness of movement and the use of such resources as are furnished by a skilful toilet. Translated into plain language, ladies who have the misfortune to be scraggy are advised to have recourse to padding. They may also try regular habits and a generous diet as a means of gaining flesh. Ladies and gentlemen alike are desired to take notice that the use of a comb, or even its habitual carriage in the pocket, is irreconcilable with all nicety of manners, as we think it is. The English books on etiquette are sufficiently absurd, but we do not remember meeting in any one of them with a suggestion of the possib